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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/635,436	08/07/2003	Alejandro Wiechers	200207414-1	8520

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HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY  
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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION  
FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

SINGH, SATWANT K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2625

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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06/06/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

10/635,436

Applicant(s)

WIECHERS, ALEJANDRO

Examiner

Satwant K. Singh

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2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 August 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 August 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 08/07/03.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION*****Double Patenting***

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 1-13 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-13 of copending Application No. 10/635,452. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claims 1-13 of the instant application are directed towards performing automated shipping of a printed document, whereas claims 1-13 of the referenced copending application are directed towards automated packaging of a printed document. It appears to the examiner that these limitations (shipping in view of packaging) are obvious variations of each other since prior to shipping the documents, packaging instructions need to be known so that the

documents are packaged according to the user's instructions. Therefore, the print provider needs to know how the document should be packaged before it can be sent out to the person who ordered it. The packaging instructions are an obvious predecessor to the shipping instructions.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 7-12, while defining a program product, does not define that the program is embodied on a "computer-readable medium". The claimed program is in itself not a physical product and is therefore non-statutory. The examiner suggests amending the claim to embody the program on "computer-readable medium" in order to make the claim statutory.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart et al. (US 6,714,964) in view of Hansen et al. (US 6,407,820).

7. Regarding Claim 1, Stewart et al teach a method of managing workflow in a commercial printing environment including a designer location (client side of the network 300a) and a print service provider location (printer side 300c), said method comprising: creating a press ready file at the designer location (Fig. 7, S600-640) (user creates a document in a local application, creates a PDF file which is combined with the finishing and binding options to create a print ready file) (col. 8, lines 45-67, col. 9, lines 1-4) using updated device configuration information from the print service provider location (print driver selected by the user is verified) (col. 7, lines 42-67); submitting said press ready file to the print service provider location via an electronic network (print ready file is sent to the print queue and transferred to the production facility) (col. 8, lines 45-67, col. 9, lines 1-4); verifying, at said print service provider location, that said press ready file will print at said print service provider location as designed at the designer location (document configuration information is validated) (Fig. 7, SD655) (a printer operator selects a job and queues it to an available printer) (col. 8, lines 45-67, col. 9, lines 1-4); and performing automated shipping using, if created, said corrected press ready file, else using said verified press ready file (servicing on the completed jobs includes shipping or delivery of the documents) (col. 8, lines 39-44).

Stewart et al fail to teach a method, correcting said press ready file to ensure printing substantially as designed.

Hansen et al teach a method, correcting said press ready file to ensure printing substantially as designed (policy set to always satisfy the capability request) (col. 19, lines 8-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Stewart with the teaching of Hansen to route pages of a print job to a printer that satisfies the capability request.

8. Regarding claim 2, Stewart et al teach a method, wherein said step of creating a press ready file at the designer location further comprises performing automated remote shipping setup of said press ready file to remotely select the desired shipping options for said press ready file when printed at said print service provider location (servicing on the completed jobs includes shipping or delivery of the documents) (col. 8, lines 39-44).

9. Regarding Claim 3, Stewart et al teach a method, wherein said step of verifying, at said print service provider location, further comprises performing automated remote shipping setup (servicing on the completed jobs includes shipping or delivery of the documents) (col. 8, lines 39-44).

10. Regarding Claim 4, Stewart et al teach a method, wherein said step of automated shipping is performed and wherein an automated shipping device is used to ship said printed output in accordance with shipping instructions in said press ready file (Fig. 7C, S670 and S675, package shrink wrapped and sent for delivery) (col. 9, lines 1-4).

11. Regarding Claim 5, Stewart et al disclose a method, wherein said step of correcting includes reading shipping instructions prepared at the designer location and

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preparing appropriate corresponding instructions for an actual shipping device to be used at the print service provider location (Fig. 7C, S670 and S675, package shrink wrapped and sent for delivery) (col. 9, lines 1-4).

12. Regarding Claim 6, Stewart et al teach a method, wherein said step of correcting further comprising updating a job ticket corresponding to said press ready file (Fig. 7B, S650 and Fig. 7C, S655, print ready file is transferred to the production facility and queued to an available printer) (col. 8, lines 62-67, col. 9, lines 1-4).

13. Regarding Claim 7, Stewart et al teach a program product for managing workflow in a commercial printing environment including a designer location (client side of the network 300a) and a print service provider location (printer side 300c), said product comprising machine-readable program code for causing, when executed, a machine to perform the following method steps: creating a press ready file at the designer location (Fig. 7, S600-640) (user creates a document in a local application, creates a PDF file which is combined with the finishing and binding options to create a print ready file) (col. 8, lines 45-67, col. 9, lines 1-4) using updated device configuration information from the print service provider location (print driver selected by the user is verified) (col. 7, lines 42-67); submitting said press ready file to the print service provider location via an electronic network (print ready file is sent to the print queue and transferred to the production facility) (col. 8, lines 45-67, col. 9, lines 1-4); verifying, at said print service provider location, that said press ready file will print at said print service provider location as designed at the designer location (document configuration information is validated) (Fig. 7, SD655) (a printer operator selects a job and queues it to an available

printer) (col. 8, lines 45-67, col. 9, lines 1-4); and performing automated shipping using, if created, said corrected press ready file, else using said verified press ready file (servicing on the completed jobs includes shipping or delivery of the documents) (col. 8, lines 39-44).

Stewart et al fail to teach a program product, correcting said press ready file to ensure printing substantially as designed.

Hansen et al teach a program product, correcting said press ready file to ensure printing substantially as designed (policy set to always satisfy the capability request) (col. 19, lines 8-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Stewart with the teaching of Hansen to route pages of a print job to a printer that satisfies the capability request.

14. Regarding claim 8, Stewart et al teach a program product, wherein said step of creating a press ready file at the designer location further comprises performing automated remote shipping setup of said press ready file to remotely select the desired shipping options for said press ready file when printed at said print service provider location (servicing on the completed jobs includes shipping or delivery of the documents) (col. 8, lines 39-44).

15. Regarding Claim 9, Stewart et al teach a program product, wherein said step of verifying, at said print service provider location, further comprises performing automated remote shipping setup (servicing on the completed jobs includes shipping or delivery of the documents) (col. 8, lines 39-44).



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16. Regarding Claim 10, Stewart et al teach a program product, wherein said step of automated shipping is performed and wherein an automated shipping device is used to ship said printed output in accordance with shipping instructions in said press ready file (Fig. 7C, S670 and S675, package shrink wrapped and sent for delivery) (col. 9, lines 1-4).

17. Regarding Claim 11, Stewart et al disclose a program product, wherein said step of correcting includes reading shipping instructions prepared at the designer location and preparing appropriate corresponding instructions for an actual shipping device to be used at the print service provider location (Fig. 7C, S670 and S675, package shrink wrapped and sent for delivery) (col. 9, lines 1-4).

18. Regarding Claim 12, Stewart et al teach a program product, wherein said step of correcting further comprising updating a job ticket corresponding to said press ready file (Fig. 7B, S650 and Fig. 7C, S655, print ready file is transferred to the production facility and queued to an available printer) (col. 8, lines 62-67, col. 9, lines 1-4).

19. Regarding Claim 13, Stewart et al teach a system of managing workflow in a commercial printing environment including a designer location (client side of the network 300a) and a print service provider location (printer side 300c), said system comprising: means for creating a press ready file at the designer location (Fig. 7, S600-640) (user creates a document in a local application, creates a PDF file which is combined with the finishing and binding options to create a print ready file) (col. 8, lines 45-67, col. 9, lines 1-4) using updated device configuration information from the print service provider location (print driver selected by the user is verified) (col. 7, lines 42-67); means for

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submitting said press ready file to the print service provider location via an electronic network (print ready file is sent to the print queue and transferred to the production facility) (col. 8, lines 45-67, col. 9, lines 1-4); means for verifying, at said print service provider location, that said press ready file will print at said print service provider location as designed at the designer location (document configuration information is validated) (Fig. 7, SD655) (a printer operator selects a job and queues it to an available printer) (col. 8, lines 45-67, col. 9, lines 1-4); and means for performing automated shipping using, if created, said corrected press ready file, else using said verified press ready file (servicing on the completed jobs includes shipping or delivery of the documents) (col. 8, lines 39-44).

Stewart et al fail to teach a system, correcting said press ready file to ensure printing substantially as designed.

Hansen et al teach a system, correcting said press ready file to ensure printing substantially as designed (policy set to always satisfy the capability request) (col. 19, lines 8-26).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have combined the teachings of Stewart with the teaching of Hansen to route pages of a print job to a printer that satisfies the capability request.

### ***Conclusion***

20. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Lavery et al. (US 6,381,032) discloses an on-line automated printing system for quickly producing printed materials.

Lavery et al. (US 6,903,839) discloses an apparatus for producing normalized graphic image files that have a consistent file structure, the graphic image files thereafter being used to produce a consistent print ready file structure.

Stewart et al. (US 7,095,519) discloses a system and method to upload and recover print jobs over a network.

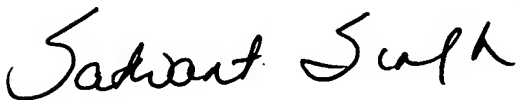
#### ***Contact Information***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Satwant K. Singh whose telephone number is (571) 272-7468. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 8am - 4:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David K. Moore can be reached on (571) 272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



sks

Satwant K. Singh  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2625



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